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The Social Sciences 11 (15): 3808-3813, 2016 ISSN: 1818-5800 © Medwell Jommls, 2016 Territoriality Concept for Crime Prevention in Interior Design Sherly de Yong and Purnama Esa Dora Tedjokoesoemo Department of Interior Design, Petra Christian University, 60235 Surabaya, Indonesia Abstract: Territory is a particular area in which are controlled or maintained (either physically or through rules and symbols). Territory can provide a sense of security from the danger that is happening out there. Territory is one

of the variables in Crime prevention through environmental design

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concept, yet the concept of territory as a crime prevention in the interior is less concerned. Therefore, this research will explain and expose the territory concept as crime prevention method in interior design in public space where people expect to see strangers in this space. For the result, territory concept can be achieved as a crime prevention in interior design, with mechanisms that should be applied in each type: the boundary between areas; limitation to the symbolic; supervision and control of space. Key words: Territoriality, crime prevention, interior, environmental, crime prevention INTRODUCTION Security one of the fundamental's need for any person. It is also one of rights should be obtained or enjoyed every person. People expect to see strangers in public space, therefore they need their secure feeling in this particular space. One way to increase the safety feeling and reduce the number of crime is by designing a proper environment using Crime Prevention Through Design Environment (CPTED) concept and principles. The environment especially a building or room can designed as a crime prevention. Territory is one

of the concept in **Crime Prevention Through Design Environment (CPTED)**.

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Territory is a certain areas where owned or maintained (whether it be physically or through rules and symbols) which can identified as area belonging to a person or group and one of the ways to prevent the can commlllllicate ovVnership territory this is through personalization. Past research shovVn that an environment with territoriality concept can provide security need for person. Territoriality is one of the concept for crime prevention has been introduced in environmental and architecture design but there not in interior design field. Therefore, this research will explore the territory concept as one of design method for

crime prevention through interior design. CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

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Before we discuss about territoriality concept, here some state of the art from CPTED

(Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) theory. In 1971, a criminologist **and**

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sociologist Dr. C.R. Jeffrey, sparked a new approach

on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

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(Clancey et al., 2012). This theory explained about how a

proper design and an effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear of crime, incidence of crime, increase secure feeling **and improved quality of life. CPTED mission is to**

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create safer environments and improve the quality of life through the use of CPTED principles and strategies

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(O' Shea and Awwad-Rafferty, 2009). This CPTED approach has been widely used in various colllltries of Europe, America, including in Asia. Past research has shovVn the effectiveness of CPTED approach in the reduction of crime and fear of personal safety (Crowe, 2013). This study also shows that CPTED has been successfully used in a long time. In Asia, Abdullah's study in a residential complex in Penang, showed that the presence of the gateway according to these concept can give you a sense of citizens and increasing citizens' secure feeling against criminality (Crowe, 2013) Limitations of CPTED approach as proposed by Savile, was how to face an irrational criminals and there is a space was not protected because of social and

of behavior restriction and self/ others that involve personalization or labeling of a place or object and communicates that the place is already owned by a person or group of people (Lang, 1987). Delaney (2005) in the book "Territory: Short Introduction" defines that the territory is providing security for the inside from the hazards that are going on out there. While Rapoport (1969) defines territory as a particular area where owned or maintained (either physically or through rules and symbols) which can be identified as an area belonging to a person or group and one way that people can communicate ownership territories this is through personalization. Territory involving personal space, status and some of the dominant culture and biological action and reaction. The general concept of territoriality is always associated with the activity and spatial behavior of someone in defending its territory include the nature and quality in maintaining the territory and the territory itself can be summed up as a place with restrictions to the characteristics of the territory is tagging of a place; personalization defending space from intrusion and few function that is needed to meet the physiological basis of cognitive and aesthetic needs (Lang, 1987). The concept of territoriality is always connected to territoriality itself or the place of territoriality. The function of the territory is allow the fulfillment of basic human needs. According to Jon Lang, humans have 4 basic needs that must be met the need for identity (the need for belongingness, self-esteem and self-actualization); the need for stimulation (fulfillment and self-actualization); the need for security (free from threats, attacks and self-confidence) and the need for a frame of reference (anything that involves the maintenance of one's relationship with others or the surrounding environment). So, the function of the need for identity is linked to the psychological needs of human; the stimulation and security's need associated with the physical and physiological needs and the frame of reference associated with the fulfillment of social needs (Lang, 1987) The type of territory expressed by Lang (1987) Altman in Hadinugroho (2002) and Sommer in Wilson (1989) defines 3 types of territories: ~~â€¢~~ ~~â€¢~~ ~~â€¢~~ Personal space (space itself) Home base (space is maintained active) Home range (setting behavior which is formed of a person's life - related activities) While, Lang (1987) categorize the territory there are four types: ~~â€¢~~ ~~â€¢~~ Attached territory (bubble room/space bubble) Central territory (space that can be personalized as workspace/workstation) ~~â€¢~~ Supporting territory (which is semi-private space-space that can be owned by an association or semi-public-space that is not owned by anyone) ~~â€¢~~ Peripheral territory (public space-used by individuals or groups but are not personalized or not owned) Hadinugroho (2002) there are three types of territory: ~~â€¢~~ ~~â€¢~~ Primary territory (owned and personalized as a permanent action from the owners; others believe that this territory is owned by the owners in the long term; the owners have complete control over him) Secondary territory (not owned and can be personalized and may be personalized in a certain period of time; only used by the user are considered capable and qualified to use it; there are some rights to control of the user when the user was using it) ~~â€¢~~ Public territory (not owned and sometimes can be personalized in a temporary period; can be used by the possibility of multiple users; control very difficult) Wilson (1984) categorizes four types of territories, namely: ~~â€¢~~ Public territory as a garden that can provide access to human freedom ~~â€¢~~ Home territory where the public area taken by a person or a group such as a toilet or circulation in the open office areas/open office ~~â€¢~~ Interaction territory is the area where there might be social gatherings such as the family room ~~â€¢~~ Territory body is the most private and owned by an individual such as a bedroom (Table 1) The next context is about the mechanisms of territorial control for spatial behavior (from the personal side and defensible space). The control mechanism to personalize a space is always associated with the identification and marking of the place. Table 1: Comparison of type territory Territory type Writer Porteus Hussein El-shaikawy Irwin Altman Robert Sommer Personal space Attached territory Primary territory body territory 2 Home base Central territory supporting territory Secondary territory Interaction territory home territory 3 Home range Peripheral territory Public territory Public territory Our personal space is often a three-dimensional bubbles that are around us and move us. This personal bubble space can be entered with the permission and its size depends on the culture and situation. "When our personal space is violated, then we will feel stress because

Personalization+++ Personalization ++ Personalization + space is always associated with the identification and CONCLUSION marking of the place. Second: the room with the concept of territory that can create a sense of security (defensible For the conclusion, the concept of territory in interior space) or the control mechanism of defense. Hierarchy space can be categorized into three types: primary and the type of territory is necessary in order to create a territory (expression defensible space personalization and good feeling and helps maintain a feeling of security of highest), secondary territory (expression personalization the person (the hierarchy of the territory is the presence and defensible space is being) and public territory of a clear marker between private space, private semi-€ (expression defensible space and the lowest public and semi-public spaces). Territory hierarchy is personalization). In order for the concept of this territory important 1n a society that requires security. can be achieved as a crime prevention in interior design, Strengthening this territory boosted by usnig buildings, there are three things that a mechanism should be applied fences, sidewalks, interior layout planning, signs, lighting in each type: the bollldary between areas; limit the and landscaping to express ownership (personalization) symbolic; supervision and control of space. Thirdly it is and defines public space, semi-public and private applied directly on the type of territory. (defensible). So there are three things that must be considered that ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS the mechanism of this territory can be applied optimally, This study was supported by Interior Design namely: the bollldary between areas; limit the symbolic; Department, Faculty of Art and Design, Petra Christian supervision and control of space. Thirdly it is applied University. directly on the category of territory. The category for interior territory that can be use is REFERENCES the the category of territory by Hadinugroho (2002). This territory category is divided into 3. Territory Primary Augustin, S., 2009. Place Advantage: Applied (ovVned and personalized as a permanent action from the Psychology for Interior Architecture. John Wiley and owners; others believe that this territory is owned by the Sons Inc., New Jersey, ISBN: 9780470422120, Pages: owners in the long term; the owners have complete 297. control over him), so the bollldary area, the limits of Clancey, G., M. Lee and D. Fisher, 2012. Crime prevention symbolic and monitoring and control room had to be there through environmental design (CPTED) and the New and clear. Territory secondary (not owned and can be South Wales crime risk assessment guidelines: A critical personalized and may be personalized in a certain period review. Crime Prev. Community Saf., 14: 1-15. Cozens, P. of time; only used by the user are considered capable and and T. van der Linde, 2015. Perceptions of crime qualified to use it; there are some rights to control of the prevention through environmental design (CPTED) at user when the user was using it.) So, bollldary area Australian railway stations. J. Public symbolic bollldaries and supervision and control room Transp., 18: 73-92. there and not so obvious. Territory public (not ovVned and Cozens, P.M., G. Saville and D. Hillier, 2005. Crime sometimes can be personalized in a temporary period; can prevention through environmental design (CPTED): be used by the possibility of multiple users; control very A review and modem bibliography. Property difficult), so the line, symbolic bollldaries and Manage., 23: 328-356. supervision as well control room should not be there and Crowe, T., 2013. Crime Prevention Through Environmental it is llllclear.Category territories have primary mechanism Design: Application of Architectural Design and Space Management Concept. 3rd Edn., Butterworth- defensible space and the highest personalization. Public Heineman, Oxford. category pick mechanism defensible space and Delaney, D., 2005. Territory: A Short Introduction. personalization lowest. Blackwell Publishing Ltd., London. Hadinugroho, D.L., 2002. [Dengan pendekatan territorial behavior]. <http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/1312/1/arsitek-dwi6.pdf> Kang, S.J., 2013. Crime prevention in ethnic areas focusing on crime prevention through environmental design. J. Build. Construct Plan. Res., 1: 15-23. Katyal, N.K., 2002. Architecture as crime control. Yale Law J., 111: 1039-1139. Lang, J., 1987. Creating Architectural Theory: The Role of the Behavioral Science in Environmental Design. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York. O'Shea, L. and R Awwad-Rafferty, 2009. Design and Security in the built Environment. Fairchild Books Inc., NewYork. Rapoport, A., 1969. House Form and Culture. Prentice Hall,

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